

sions of the Irish citizens of Mobile against me. I

sions of the Irish citizens of Mobile against me. I do not to detain you with the details of that sanguinary scene, let me say that the outbreak was provoked by no indiscreet word of mine. It had been planned before I went to the meeting, if not before I arrived. Mobile, and the man immediately behind me who have been shot through the head, as he was, and other not five feet from me would have been murdered, as he was, at the preconcerted signal, had

been reading the litany or the Lord's prayer. I told it has been sneeringly said that I got under a bla. I have never been a soldier or sought reputation at the cannon's mouth, and very freely admit that the bullets were whizzing and pattering against the wall behind me I would have thanked Almighty God for bullet-proof table under which to creep.

The paper containing that address was mailed to you and other citizens of Mobile, but more than this, the Union Republican congressional executive committee published it, together with those I had made in New Orleans and Montgomery, Ala., in a pamphlet entitled "The South. Its Resources and Wants."

This pamphlet more than 150,000 copies were distributed, and in my anxiety to vindicate Southern people from the suspicion of the crime you had fomented, this pamphlet was widely distributed throughout the country and was mailed to you. But again, when in 1870, Her-

Carey Baird & Co., of Philadelphia, published a volume of my speeches, letters and addresses. This pamphlet made part of its contents, and thus found further circulation.

prove satisfactory to the whilom proprietor and
editor of the Mobile Times. WM. D. KELLEY

OVER FIFTY YEARS IN COURT.

The Celebrated MYRA Clark Gaines Case

Be Decided To-Day.
Washington Special.
In the Supreme Court of the United States Monday will be handed down a decision in

famous case of the City of New Orleans against Myra Clark Gaines. In closing his briefs as counsel for the heirs of Mrs. Gaines, attorney Alfred Goldthwaite says:

fore this court. It is the final act of the drama in litigation which has been carried on for more than fifty-three years."

Daniel Clark, father of Myra Clark Galt, died in New Orleans Aug. 16, 1813. He was a man of large fortune, active, thrifty and accomplished. On May 20, 1811, he made a will in which he devised to his mother, Mary Clark, then in Germantown, Pa., all of his

tate. Under this will, which was admitted to probate, Richard Relf and Beverly Chew were appointed executors. Before this was done, however, the attention of the court was called to the fact that another and later will had been made by Daniel Clark in July, 1848. An unsuccessful effort was made to find this will. Hence, the authority conferred by

In September, 1834, Blanc sold his entire purchase to the city of New Orleans for \$45,000.

payable in thirty years. In June of that year, however, the will of 1813 was found, and Mrs. Clark, then Mrs. William Wallace Whitman, filed her petition in the Probate Court to prove it. Notice of this contest was served upon the city before its purchase from Evariste Bland. In 1837 the city of New Orleans subdivided the Bland tract and sold it in small lots, the tract

sum realized being \$609,400. In the meantime Mrs. Whitney, afterwards Mrs. Gaines, was occupied in pressing her contest of the first will of her father. Time after time she was thrown out of court, usually upon a rejection of the evidence offered to prove her mother's mar-

riage. For nearly twenty years she fought this phase of the case, battling for her mother's honor. At last, in 1855, the Supreme Court of Louisiana granted a decree acknowledging Mrs. Gaines as the rightful heir of Daniel Clark. The lost will was admitted to probate in February, 1856, and under it Mrs. Gaines began suit for the recovery of her property.

of the Evariste Blanc estate. No less than six suits were brought. Then the war broke out and for several years no progress was made. Finally, in 1878, after a struggle of more than forty years and the expenditure of the fortune of her two husbands, Mrs. Gaines secured the right to the property left by her father. But it was a barren right. The property was dilapidated and in the possession of four insolvent

But the rich city of New Orleans was behind them. That corporation had sold the Blanc state after notice had been served upon it and was in a measure responsible. Mrs. Gaines began suit against the city and finally triumphed in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana.

The judgments amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. The city, however, took an appeal to the supreme Court of the United States, before which the case was argued last October. Mrs. Gale, worn out, impoverished, but never despondent, died in 1885, on the anniversary of the founding of the city of New Orleans, a coincidence which no little weight is attached among

old residents. Her heirs, however, are a found defending her verdict against the city, and the Supreme Court of the United States will finally determine the case on Monday, setting at rest a litigation of over half a century.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

A Week of Favorable Conditions Throu
out the States of the Central Valley.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Following is
weather crop bulletin for the week ended S
aturday, May 12, 1888, issued by the Sig
Office:

The average temperature for the week ended May 12 has ranged from 2 to 4 degrees above the normal for the week generally throughout the districts east of the Mississippi and on the Pacific coast, while cold weather has prevailed in the Northwest and on the eastern Rocky mountain slope. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nevada the temperature was from 6 to 8 degrees lower than usual.

temperature for the season from Jan. 1 to May 12 continues about normal in the South Atlantic States, and the seasonal deficiency in the Middle States and the Ohio valley is less than previously reported, and now differs but slightly from the normal, while in the Northwest the seasonal deficiency has increased, and the season is unusually late in the upper Mississippi valley.

"The rain-fall during the week has been in excess in all districts except from the lower Ocala valley southward over West Tennessee, the northern portion of Alabama, Mississippi, and eastern Arkansas. Heavy rains occurred in

Atlantic coast States from Maine to Florida, and in the States of upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the only section east of the Rocky mountains from which no rain was reported during the week was northwest Mississippi and southwest Tennessee, where rain is much needed. The seasonal rain-fall has been in excess generally in the States west of the Mississippi.

issippi, except Arkansas; the heaviest rains in
ing occurred in Texas, Nebraska, Dakota,
southern Minnesota and Illinois, where the
cess of rain-fall ranges from two to four inches.
There has also been more rain than usual
New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and into
or of New England. In Michigan, Virginia, No.
Carolina and the greater portion of Tennessee,
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the rain-fall for

"The weather has been especially favorable for growing crops during the week in the central valleys and in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Rains, which were much needed in the winter

wheat regions and in the eastern portion of cotton region, occurred during the week, a reports from those sections indicate that weather has favorably affected cereals, pasture and fruit. More rain is needed in the western portion of the cotton region, although the crops in that section are reported as having improved during the week.* The season is reported as

ward in New England, where well-distributed rains have improved the crop conditions. Minnesota and Dakota the season is apparently fifteen days late; excessive precipitation and usually low temperature for the season has been unfavorable to crops, and farm work in this section has been greatly retarded."

United States Minister Denby Contributes
to a Current Controversy.
Washington Special.
Minister Denby sends the State Department
a report on slavery in China, which is interest-
ing in view of the controversy which is now

"Slaves were never numerous in China, and of late years they have decreased in number. All China knows, says one writer, that an edict of the Emperor was necessary to oblige